

7 October 2022

## **Household Income Distribution Atlas Year 2020**

**Pozuelo de Alarcón (Madrid), Matadepera (Barcelona) and Boadilla del Monte (Madrid) were the municipalities with more than 2,000 inhabitants with the highest average annual income per inhabitant**

**Donostia/San Sebastián, Girona and Madrid were the provincial capitals with the highest percentage of census tracts with very high income**

**Gipuzkoa, Madrid and Bizkaia are the provinces with the highest annual income per inhabitant**

The Household Income Distribution Atlas (HIDA) provides income level and distribution indicators per person and household, completing this information with demographic indicators. For the preparation of the income indicators, the INE uses tax data from the Tax Agency and the Provincial Treasury, ascribing the income to the place where the recipient resides. The most detailed level of data is the census section<sup>1</sup>.

The HIDA was inaugurated in September 2019 as Experimental Statistics and since then has offered information corresponding to the 2015-2019 period. With this new edition, the publication loses its experimental character and is consolidated as an annual publication, with annual data until 2020. In addition, as a novelty it presents data by autonomous communities, provinces and islands for the 2015-2020 period.

The publication includes a query system that allows data to be displayed on a map by municipality, district and census section.

### **Average annual net income per inhabitant Municipal Level**

Of the 413 municipalities with more than 2,000 inhabitants, the three cities with the highest per inhabitant income in 2020 were Pozuelo de Alarcón (Madrid), with 26,009 euros, Matadepera (Barcelona), with 22,806, and Boadilla del Monte (Madrid), with 22,224 euros.

On the other hand, municipalities with more than 2,000 inhabitants with the lowest average annual net income per inhabitant were El Palmar de Troya (Sevilla), with 6,785 euros, Iznalloz (Granada), with 7,036 euros, and Albuñol (Granada), with 7,061 euros.

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<sup>1</sup> The census section is the most detailed administrative division of the territory. Created for the electoral census, it is a subdivision of the municipality that must not exceed 2,000 voters, that is, it is usually under 3,000 inhabitants. There are about 36,300 sections.

## Municipalities (greater than 20,000 inhabitants) according to average annual net income per inhabitant. Year 2020

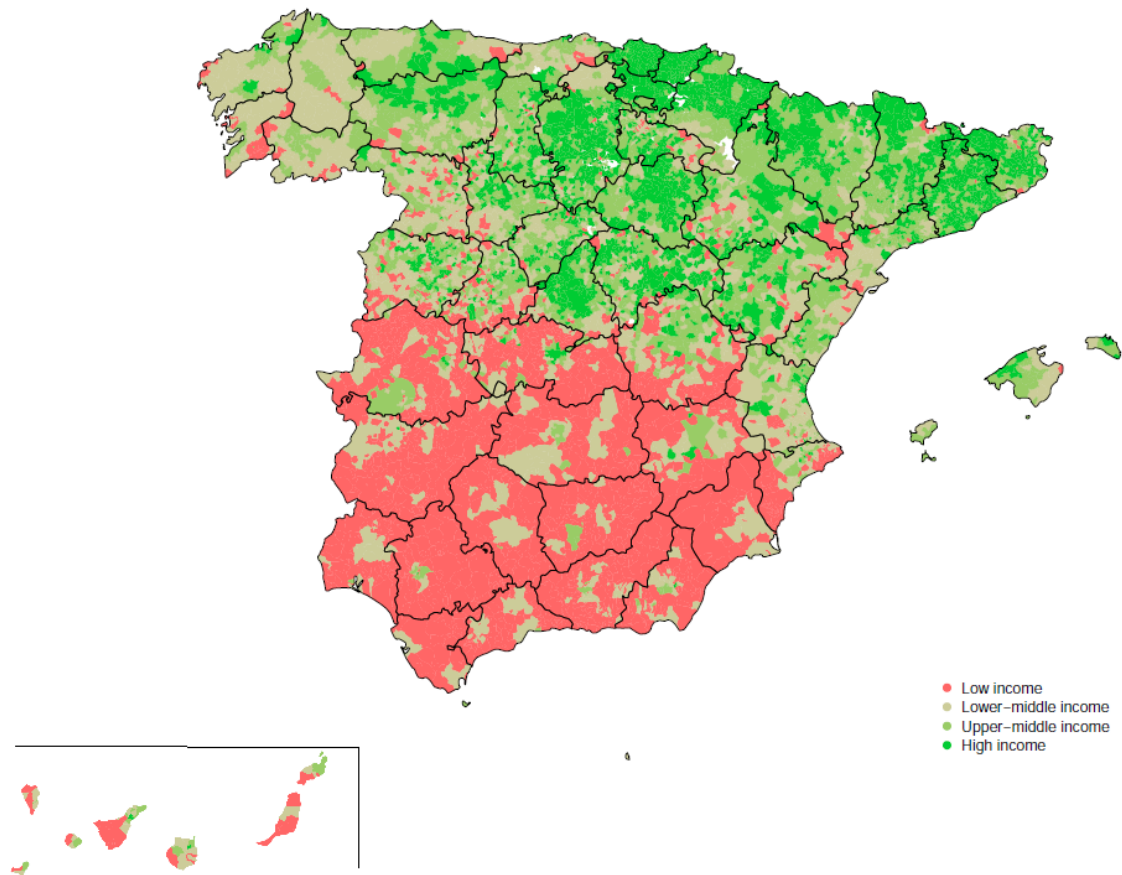
High income		Low income	
Pozuelo de Alarcón (Madrid)	26,009	Palmar de Troya, El (Sevilla)	6,785
Matadepera (Barcelona)	22,806	Iznalloz (Granada)	7,036
Boadilla del Monte (Madrid)	22,224	Albuñol (Granada)	7,061
Sant Just Desvern (Barcelona)	21,510	Huesa (Jaén)	7,080
Sant Cugat del Vallès (Barcelona)	21,304	Pruna (Sevilla)	7,219
Alella (Barcelona)	20,913	San Fulgencio (Alicante/Alacant)	7,222
Torrelodones (Madrid)	20,874	Arboleas (Almería)	7,429
Majadahonda (Madrid)	20,672	Turre (Almería)	7,439
Rozas de Madrid, Las (Madrid)	20,605	Chozas de Canales (Toledo)	7,442
Getxo (Bizkaia)	20,293	Mojonera, La (Almería)	7,443
Tres Cantos (Madrid)	19,863	Cuervo de Sevilla, El (Sevilla)	7,514
Tiana (Barcelona)	19,630	Jódar (Jaén)	7,596
Cabrils (Barcelona)	19,516	Badolatosa (Sevilla)	7,597
Cabrera de Mar (Barcelona)	19,249	Montejícar (Granada)	7,607
Venturada (Madrid)	19,148	Fuente Vaqueros (Granada)	7,626
Vallromanes (Barcelona)	18,955	Solana de los Barros (Badajoz)	7,639
Rocafort (Valencia/València)	18,955	Deifontes (Granada)	7,686
Gurb (Barcelona)	18,937	Puntagorda (Santa Cruz de Tenerife)	7,686
Sant Quirze del Vallès (Barcelona)	18,885	Gualchos (Granada)	7,706
Sant Vicenç de Montalt (Barcelona)	18,816	Cambil (Jaén)	7,722
Alcobendas (Madrid)	18,684	Nueva Carteya (Córdoba)	7,731
Teià (Barcelona)	18,648	Martín de la Jara (Sevilla)	7,731
Donostia/San Sebastián (Gipuzkoa)	18,569	Salar (Granada)	7,757
Idiazabal (Gipuzkoa)	18,556	Puerto Serrano (Cádiz)	7,773
Villaviciosa de Odón (Madrid)	18,547	San Martín del Tesorillo (Cádiz)	7,775
Ametlla del Vallès, L' (Barcelona)	18,514	Minglanilla (Cuenca)	7,781
Zuia (Araba/Álava)	18,511	Talayuela (Cáceres)	7,796
Riudarenes (Girona)	18,415	Níjar (Almería)	7,801
Sant Julià de Vilatorrada (Barcelona)	18,375	Chipiona (Cádiz)	7,836
Fornells de la Selva (Girona)	18,273	Guarromán (Jaén)	7,856

By geographical location, País Vasco stands out: 88.8% of its municipalities were among the 25% with the highest income in Spain<sup>2</sup> (above 13,637 euros). It was followed by Cataluña, with 49.1%.

At the opposite extreme are Andalucía, where 83.3% of municipalities are among the 25% with the lowest income (below 10,393 euros) and Extremadura (83.0%).

<sup>2</sup>If we order all the municipalities of Spain from least to most average income per person, we can determine the quartiles, which are three average income values that divide the ordered set into four parts with the same number of municipalities in each. Below the first quartile would be 25% of municipalities with the lowest income. The following two intervals contain 25% of municipalities with medium-low and medium-high income, respectively, and above the third quartile would be the 25% of municipalities in Spain with the highest income. Income data is not available for the municipalities of Navarra with less than 2,000 inhabitants.

**Average income per inhabitant by municipalities**



**Distribution of municipalities by autonomous community and range of average annual net income per inhabitant**

	Low income	Lower-middle income	Upper-middle income	High income
Total (*)	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0
Andalucía	83.3	13.2	3.2	0.3
Aragón	7.5	22.0	35.4	35.0
Asturias, Principado de	5.1	30.8	43.6	20.5
Balears, Illes	1.5	26.9	53.7	17.9
Canarias	46.6	37.5	13.6	2.3
Cantabria	6.9	46.1	37.3	9.8
Castilla y León	10.3	28.5	32.4	28.8
Castilla-La Mancha	43.5	25.2	13.6	17.6
Cataluña	1.6	13.6	35.7	49.1
Comunitat Valenciana	23.1	44.6	24.5	7.7
Extremadura	83.0	13.4	2.8	0.8
Galicia	11.8	58.8	27.2	2.2
Madrid, Comunidad de	8.9	21.8	32.4	36.9
Murcia, Región de	77.8	22.2	0.0	0.0
Navarra, Comunidad Foral de	-	-	-	-
País Vasco	0.4	2.8	8.0	88.8
Rioja, La	11.5	23.6	35.6	29.3
Ceuta	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0
Melilla	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0

(\*) Data are not available for municipalities with less than 2,000 inhabitants in Navarra

## Average annual net income per inhabitant by census sections

The provincial capitals with the highest percentage of census tracts with very high average annual net income per inhabitant (above the last income decile<sup>3</sup>) are Donostia/San Sebastián (57.6%), Girona (41.0%) and Madrid (39.8%).

On the contrary, Guadalajara (3.4%), Huelva (2.8%) and Pontevedra (1.6%) present the lowest percentages of very rich census sections.

### Percentage of census sections in province capital cities with very high net income per inhabitant

Donostia/San Sebastián	57.6	Cádiz	12.1
Girona	41.0	Granada	12.0
Madrid	39.8	Soria	12.0
Barcelona	37.4	Melilla	11.4
Bilbao	31.4	Cáceres	11.3
Ceuta	23.2	Ourense	11.2
Oviedo	22.9	Córdoba	10.3
Tarragona	20.2	Palma	9.9
León	18.9	Palencia	9.8
Vitoria-Gasteiz	18.7	Murcia	9.6
Valladolid	18.6	Jaén	9.2
València	16.9	Castelló de la Plana	9.1
Zaragoza	16.5	Albacete	8.8
Coruña, A	15.7	Málaga	8.5
Salamanca	15.7	Almería	8.3
Santander	15.0	Alicante/Alacant	8.2
Toledo	14.5	Huesca	5.9
Sevilla	14.3	Badajoz	5.6
Segovia	14.0	Cuenca	5.6
Logroño	13.8	Lugo	5.4
Lleida	13.6	Teruel	4.5
Burgos	13.2	Zamora	4.1
Ávila	12.8	Ciudad Real	3.7
Santa Cruz de Tenerife	12.8	Guadalajara	3.4
Palmas de Gran Canaria, Las	12.4	Huelva	2.8
		Pontevedra	1.6

No data available for Pamplona/Iruña

<sup>3</sup> If we order all the census sections from least to most according to the average income per person, the 10% of units with the highest income are above the last decile of the distribution. Similarly, the 10% of units with the lowest income are below the first decile.

For their part, the provincial capitals with the highest percentage of sections with very low average annual net income per inhabitant (below the first income decile) are Melilla (31.8%), Ceuta (25.0%) and Alicante/Alacant (22.9 %).

It should be noted that there are 11 provincial capitals that do not have any census section at the low end of average income per inhabitant.

**Percentage of census sections in province capital cities with very low net income per inhabitant**

Melilla	31.8	Cuenca	2.8
Ceuta	25.0	Albacete	2.6
Alicante/Alacant	22.9	Ávila	2.6
Sevilla	20.5	Salamanca	2.5
Almería	20.3	Segovia	2.3
Huelva	20.2	Bilbao	2.2
Málaga	18.9	Ciudad Real	1.9
Badajoz	18.5	Guadalajara	1.7
Palmas de Gran Canaria, L	17.8	Oviedo	1.7
Córdoba	15.4	Barcelona	1.6
Santa Cruz de Tenerife	15.2	Pontevedra	1.6
Granada	14.7	Ourense	1.3
Tarragona	13.1	Zaragoza	1.2
Jaén	12.6	León	0.9
Murcia	11.9	Vitoria-Gasteiz	0.6
Cáceres	8.5	Burgos	0
Huesca	5.9	Coruña, A	0
Palma	5.2	Donostia/San Sebastián	0
Madrid	5.0	Logroño	0
Girona	4.9	Lugo	0
Cádiz	4.7	Palencia	0
València	4.4	Santander	0
Valladolid	3.9	Soria	0
Lleida	3.7	Teruel	0
Castelló de la Plana	3.6	Toledo	0
		Zaragoza	0

No data available for Pamplona/Iruña

On whole, 62.2% of the population in País Vasco lives in high-income census tracts, while in the case of Extremadura this percentage is 7.6%.

By contrast, 59.5% of the population in Andalucía lives in low-income census tracts. In País Vasco, this percentage stands at 1.1%.

**Distribution of census sections and population living in them by autonomous community and range of average annual net income per inhabitant**

	Low income		Lower-middle income		Upper-middle income		High income	
	sections	inhabitants	sections	inhabitants	sections	inhabitants	sections	inhabitants
Total I (*)	25.0	26.4	25.0	24.4	25.0	24.2	25.0	25.1
Andalucía	59.2	59.5	20.1	20.1	10.7	11.0	10.1	9.4
Aragón	6.2	5.9	24.3	24.2	42.2	43.4	27.3	26.4
Asturias, Principado de	2.4	2.3	24.9	24.3	44.6	45.7	28.1	27.7
Balears, Illes	11.2	11.2	30.1	32.3	38.8	37.5	19.9	19.0
Canarias	45.5	46.9	28.1	27.5	14.3	14.3	12.1	11.4
Cantabria	4.7	3.1	35.8	36.2	41.5	43.5	18.0	17.3
Castilla y León	7.4	7.4	29.8	30.0	39.3	41.2	23.4	21.3
Castilla-La Mancha	38.5	43.4	30.1	29.2	17.9	17.0	13.5	10.3
Cataluña	8.7	9.5	16.6	17.2	33.0	32.5	41.6	40.8
Comunitat Valenciana	28.9	30.8	34.8	34.2	23.3	22.4	13.0	12.5
Extremadura	61.1	59.3	22.3	22.4	9.6	10.7	6.9	7.6
Galicia	7.9	6.9	49.4	48.2	29.5	30.7	13.1	14.1
Madrid, Comunidad de	13.6	12.8	20.5	20.0	20.3	21.1	45.6	46.1
Murcia, Región de	53.1	55.2	25.0	24.7	11.0	10.3	10.9	9.8
País Vasco	1.3	1.1	7.6	7.1	30.4	29.6	60.7	62.2
Rioja, La	9.0	9.7	26.8	32.8	39.7	37.0	24.5	20.5
Ceuta	35.7	40.9	10.7	8.6	14.3	13.4	39.3	37.1
Melilla	31.8	31.5	15.9	16.3	22.7	23.2	29.5	28.9

(\*) There is no information available for census sections of Navarra

## Average net income per inhabitant Provincial scope

Gipuzkoa leads the list of annual income by province, with 16,399 euros of average annual net income per inhabitant. It was followed by Madrid, with 15,579, and Vigo, with 15,555.

The provinces with the lowest annual income per inhabitant were Almería (with 9,709 euros of net income), Jaén (9,958) and Badajoz (10,001 euros).

### Province net income per person

High income. Decreasing order		Low income. Increasing order	
Gipuzkoa	16,399	Almería	9,709
Madrid	15,579	Jaén	9,958
Bizkaia	15,555	Badajoz	10,001
Barcelona	14,676	Huelva	10,112
Araba/Álava	14,962	Cádiz	10,113
Zaragoza	13,637	Alicante/Alacant	10,236
Soria	13,889	Málaga	10,261
Burgos	13,777	Córdoba	10,314
Valladolid	13,490	Granada	10,463
Asturias	13,505	Toledo	10,533
Huesca	13,158	Ciudad Real	10,570
Girona	12,865	Murcia	10,574
Lleida	12,896	Cáceres	10,660
Palencia	13,153	Santa Cruz de Tenerife	10,679
Cantabria	12,865	Sevilla	10,717
Coruña, A	12,841	Cuenca	10,991
Rioja, La	12,738	Albacete	11,104
Balears, Illes	12,486	Palmas, Las	11,172
León	12,917	Ávila	11,577
Guadalajara	12,624	Melilla	11,665
Segovia	12,722	Zamora	11,737
Teruel	12,656	Pontevedra	11,881
Tarragona	12,491	Ourense	11,937
Valencia/València	12,333	Lugo	12,021
Salamanca	12,355	Ceuta	12,358
Castellón/Castelló	12,079		

No data available for Pamplona/Iruña

## Methodological note

The Household Income Distribution Atlas (ADRH) is a statistical operation that provides income level and distribution indicators per person and household, completing this information with demographic indicators.

For the preparation of the income indicators, the INE uses tax data from the Tax Agency and the Provincial Treasury, ascribing the income to the place where the income recipient resides. In this edition there is not yet complete information on the Navarre Foral Treasury.

**Type of operation:** operation based entirely on the exploitation of administrative records. Aggregate results (different indicators such as mean values or distribution measures) are offered in table form.

**Geographic scope:** the national territory as a whole, offering data by census sections, districts, municipalities, islands, provinces and autonomous communities

For more information the methodology can be accessed at:

[https://www.ine.es/metodologia/metodologia\\_adrh.pdf](https://www.ine.es/metodologia/metodologia_adrh.pdf)

The standardized methodological report is at:

<https://www.ine.es/dynt3/metadatos/es/RespuestaDatos.html?oe=30325>

INE statistics are produced in accordance with the Code of Good Practice for European Statistics, which is the basis for the institution's quality policy and strategy. For more information see the section [Quality at INE and the Code of Best Practices](#) on the INE website.

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